

NOT GUILTY, SAYS HARRIMAN.

NEVER GOT FAVORS FROM THE EQUITABLE, HE ADDS.

Declares That He Personally Had but One Loan From the Society and That He Could Have Got That in Other Quarters on Terms as Good or Better.

Edward H. Harriman issued a statement yesterday in reference to Equitable affairs, declaring that there has been nothing in his business relations with the society which will not bear the closest scrutiny, and propounding to give any testimony that may be desired of him. Mr. Harriman will probably leave to-day on his trip. Here is the statement:

"There has been nothing in the relations of myself or the interests I represent to the Equitable Life Assurance Society and its allied companies that will not bear the closest scrutiny. We have never requested or received a favor from them. The financial transactions between our interests have been insignificant and never involved terms that could not have been readily obtained elsewhere. On the other hand, we have given them more valuable trusteeships and all the transactions between us have resulted in material advantage and profit to the Equitable and its allied companies.

"I personally had one loan with the Equitable Life which could have been obtained without difficulty at any other like responsible institution on as good or better terms. It was paid because the rate of interest was higher than I was willing to pay and without my even attempting to have it reduced.

"There is nothing in the Union Pacific preferred stock syndicate that can be criticized. An opportunity was available of Mr. Hyde to join myself and associates in the acquisition of Union Pacific preferred stock on a favorable basis. There was no profit or advantage to any one member of the syndicate over another, and neither the Equitable nor any of its allied companies or any one else was ever requested to do any aid in financing the syndicate.

"Like many of the fifty-two directors, I attended the regular meetings, which were held quarterly, but was not a member of any committee nor active in the management.

"The Equitable controversy was started by an attempt on the part of the Alexander faction to oust the Hyde faction and it was during that contest that the main body of directors became informed for the first time of the prevailing methods of conducting the company's business by both factions. This led to the appointment of the Frick committee, of which I was a member, and to the Frick report, which I signed and which fully expressed my views. I believe the new management will correct the extravagant methods of conducting the company's business pointed out in that report. In my opinion these methods involved a vastly greater loss to the policyholders than the particular transactions dwelt upon so extensively by the public press.

"There has been too much mystery surrounding the Equitable affairs. I have always been ready and willing to answer any question asked by any one entitled to make inquiry and have never tried in any way to avoid it, and will return in ample time to give any testimony that may be desired."

The personal loan which Mr. Harriman admits he got from the Equitable is the one of \$2,700,000 disclosed by THE SUN nearly two months ago. It was obtained at Mr. Harriman's personal request, Union Pacific stock being put up as collateral. The par value of which at the time was \$2,600,000 and the market value \$3,348,000. The \$2,700,000 loan was made on the same terms as the Equitable society had loaned on Harriman stocks and bonds \$3,850,000.

Mr. Harriman, when the controversy in the society first began, was quoted as having declared that he had never personally borrowed any money from the society. When the news of the \$2,700,000 loan was published he asserted that he had been misquoted and admitted having got this loan.

A hundred Equitable agents attended a meeting in the offices of General Agent Archibald C. Haines, at 25 Broad street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting had been called by Mr. Haines for the purpose of laying before the agents their prospects in continuing in the employ of the company.

Mr. Haines told them that he had requested Mr. Tarbell to modify the provision of the agents' contract which compels the agent to devote all his time to the company under penalty of losing his renewals. The agents desired this concession until affairs in the company were entirely readjusted and confidence entirely restored. Mr. Tarbell, Mr. Haines said, refused to accede to the request.

According to Agent Algot G. O. Sandberg, who was one of those present, and who is connected with Mr. Haines' office, Mr. Haines then said that there was a limit to all patience, and intimated very strongly that he intended to sever his connection with the company.

He told them, however, to try to sell policies on a commission basis for ten days more, to report the results to him, and at the same time to signify under how large a salary, if unable to continue on a commission basis, they would continue to work for the company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—Senator Armstrong says that the insurance committee will meet on Tuesday morning in the Senate Judiciary Committee room at the State Capitol.

CHINESE NOW THREATEN.

Boycott of American Goods Growing More Serious.

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YELLOW FEVER RECORD.

Twenty-nine Deaths So Far in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 25.—The Board of Health made known to-night, for the first time, the status of the yellow fever and the number of cases and deaths in this city. The fever was first discovered here July 13, when several suspicious cases were discovered.

It was not actually proved to be fever until July 21, when an autopsy showed it to be yellow fever beyond question. During the time between July 13 and 21 the Board of Health made a house to house investigation to find how many cases of fever and how many deaths had occurred up to that time.

The conclusion reached was that there had been 100 cases and twenty deaths up to July 21. Since then the record has been: July 21, one new case, one death; July 22, sixteen new cases and three deaths; July 23, nine new cases and two deaths; July 24, nine new cases and one death; July 25, eight new cases and two deaths.

With two or three exceptions all the cases and deaths are Italians. The fact that the disease broke out among the low class of Italian laborers accounts for the failure of the board of health to locate the disease, as these Italians do not report sickness and rarely employ a doctor.

A thorough war of extermination was perfected to-day for fighting the fever on the lines that it is due to infected mosquitoes. The quarantine limits on all vessels from infected Central American ports were increased from five to six days.

Louisiana towns and parishes have quarantined against New Orleans, and the other half has refused to do so. In consequence of this refusal the State of Mississippi has already quarantined the entire State of Louisiana, and Texas has given notice that she will do so to-morrow. The quarantine, however, is of a much less violent form than of old and in no case has it yet been made applicable to freight.

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M'ANUS PLACARDS VANISH.

AS IF SWEEP BY THE WIND OFF THE HIGHWAY FRONT.

Plunkitt Put on City Committee as a Hint That District Rights are Not Wanted.

No Answer Yet for His Disposition to Let the Cat Jump as It Will.

The Citizens' Union will have to wait two or three weeks longer before it gets any reply to the circular it sent to Tammany Hall sounding that organization as a hint to the possibility of the selection of a non-partisan municipal ticket. The general executive committee of Tammany Hall met last night, but at neither meeting was any mention made of the Citizens' communication. Some of the leaders of Tammany have been in favor of sending a reply to the Citizens, pointing out to them that Mayor McClellan's administration has typified the best form of non-partisan government and calling on the Citizens, if they are prepared to practice what they preach, to induce the renomination of Mr. McClellan. This proposition was, however, overruled, and it was resolved that the Tammany general committee should make no response to the overture of the Union until things have developed further. As one of the Tammany leaders put it last night, "There is no reason why we should rush to begin powwowing with the Citizens when perhaps the result of the conferences would be that we would only get a swift punch in the neck when Mr. Cutting and his friends send out one of those long, typewritten statements of theirs that cover all they had found that they could not support any of the candidates proposed by Tammany."

Another reason for the non-action last night is that the heads of Tammany Hall are not much concerned about what the Citizens do. Col. McClellan's renomination is assured and his election is looked upon as certain and the inclination of many of the big men of Tammany Hall is to leave the Citizens to settle among themselves whether or not they want to support or oppose the winning ticket. There will be a meeting of the general committee early in August.

Charles F. Murphy wants no Tammany district rights this year. So far there is only one fight of any importance in the district organizations and that is in the Fifteenth district, where the McManus is working to oust George W. Plunkitt. Both sides have been asserting that they had the favor of Mr. Murphy. One of the purposes of the meeting of the general committee last night was to name the Manhattan and Bronx members of the city committee, which will have much to do in selecting the candidates who will go on the city and county tickets. The members chosen last night from these two boroughs were James J. Martin, Charles F. Murphy, George W. Plunkitt, Louis F. Haffen and Eugene J. McGuire. The only change from last year's list is that Plunkitt takes the place of Dan McMahon, who has resigned his leadership of the Seventeenth district. Although he had over thirty leaders to choose from to fill the vacancy, Mr. Murphy picked Plunkitt, as an intimation that he wishes district strife to be forgotten until a year when there is not a Mayor to be elected.

The hint which was obliquely given last night at Tammany Hall. In front of the Fourteenth street headquarters scaffolding have been erected for the use of workmen who are redecorating. Just before the meeting some of McManus' friends marched down from the Fifteenth district and nailed to the scaffold supports portraits of McManus and placards declaring that McManus was wanted for election to the city committee. When the meeting adjourned, and the word was passed round that Plunkitt was to go on the city committee, those placards and portraits disappeared so quickly that they might have been carried away by a windstorm.

The only convention date fixed last night was that for the Assembly conventions. These will be held on Oct. 10. The call for the primaries was issued. These will take place on Sept. 19.

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COMPLAINT CLERK PUT BACK.

Regular Employee Can't Be Summarily Dismissed Unheard.

Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn issued yesterday a writ of mandamus directing Police Commissioner McAdoo to reinstate John J. Corkill as complaint clerk of the Police Department. The case is one of particular interest to city employees of the exempt grades, for the reason that it sustains the contention that clerks, even if they were not appointed from the competitive class, cannot be removed without a hearing on charges.

Corkill was appointed complaint clerk of the Police Department by Commissioner Partridge. He held over throughout the Green's term and was retained by Commissioner McAdoo until Feb. 11, 1904. Commissioner McAdoo then decided to give the place to Robert B. Saul and asked Corkill to resign. This the latter declined to do, and McAdoo removed him. For Corkill Crandall & Hunter obtained from Justice Garretson an alternative mandamus calling for Corkill's reinstatement. This was granted under Section 543 of the Charter, which provides that no "regular clerk in head of a bureau" can be removed without an opportunity of making an explanation. "Regular clerks" are defined as those who are "regular clerks" regardless of civil service classifications. This provision protecting "regular clerks" antedates all civil service reform legislation, State or national, having appeared in the New York Charter of 1873.

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JAP OVAION FOR AMERICANS.

SECRETARY TAFT AND PARTY ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED.

Tokio Decorated in Honor of the Visitors and Shouts of "Banzi!" Follow Them Through the Crowded Streets—Warships Met Their Steamer Off Yokohama.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, July 25.—The steamer Manchuria, having on board Secretary of War Taft and his party, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, arrived off the Japanese coast at daybreak. The Manchuria was met at the entrance of Tokyo Bay by three steamers chartered by the American Friends Society. These vessels saluted the Secretary with hundreds of bombs and a display of day-light fireworks when the Manchuria arrived off Uraga, where Commodore Perry's expedition anchored in 1853.

From Uraga the Manchuria was escorted by warships detailed for the purpose to Yokohama. The bands of the warships played and their yards were manned in honor of the American guests. After a brief stay in Yokohama, where the Governor and various deputations welcomed them, the party proceeded in a special train to Tokyo.

The citizens here had been notified of the arrival of the Manchuria early in the morning and began to gather at the railway station to welcome the Americans. The square at the station was decorated with the brilliant red and purple banners of numerous municipal guilds and corporations. The streets in the vicinity of the station were jammed with humanity for many blocks. All the city was bright with decorations, conspicuous among which were the flags of Japan and the United States. Even the street cars bore the word "Welcome."

The party arrived at 11 o'clock in the morning and received a popular demonstration that exceeded any that was ever given here to a foreign prince. The welcome given to Admiral Togo on his return from his victorious operations at Port Arthur can alone be compared with the ovation given Secretary Taft.

The party was received by Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, court dignitaries, the Governor and Mayor. After the cordial greetings were over the Americans were escorted to imperial coaches that were waiting for them and were driven to the Shiba Palace. The streets were lined with immense crowds, and the continuous roar of "banzi!" which followed the party from the station to the palace showed the place the Americans hold in the hearts of the Japanese people.

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RICH FOLKS COULDN'T SLEEP.

So the Warrington's Manager Complained of Tunnel Builders.

Edward Garvan, manager of The Warrington, an apartment house at 161 Madison avenue, in which Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and other well known men and women live, made a complaint at the Tenderloin station last night against men working in a vacant lot in the rear of The Warrington. The men were in the employ of the United Engineering and Construction Company and were drilling for the Pennsylvania tunnel.

The drilling began Monday night. It was accompanied by such a noise that the residents were unable to sleep and complained to the manager. He waited until to-day for the purpose of having a consultation with Howard M. Potter, the owner. Capt. Cottrell took Policemen Williams and O'Shaughnessy with him, decided that the noise was a nuisance and ordered the men to stop work. They did so, but the foremen at the same time notified the captain that they would be back on the job again the next night. His employees, he said, would test the matter in court.

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KAISER'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

INDUCED THE CZAR TO ACCEPT ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTION.

Also Told His Influence for the Selection of M. Witte as Envoy—French Comment on the Meeting of Emperors—How Witte Explained It to M. Rouvier.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 25.—There is remarkable reserve in the press and in official circles regarding the interview between the Czar and the Kaiser, but there is no concealment of satisfaction with the fact that the world must recognize that the efforts made in London and Paris to isolate Germany have failed.

"The Vossische Zeitung" repeats its apparently inspired statement that the Kaiser favors reforms and peace.

THE SUN correspondent has obtained from the highest sources confirmation of the fact that the Kaiser induced the Czar to accept President Roosevelt's proposals. The Russian mission, and especially M. Witte, would never have been despatched to Portsmouth, N. H., but for the Kaiser's advocacy, as is known in Washington.

PARIS, July 25.—The Temps says that the initiative for the meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar came from the German Government, which asked Russia to inform France of the arrangement.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says it is semi-officially admitted that the Czar was considerably astonished on receiving a telegram from the Kaiser inviting the Czar to meet him.

The Echo de Paris, in an article on the cause and probable consequences of the meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser, says:

"William was thoroughly persuaded that the meeting would give him a great opportunity for causing annoyance to France. It must therefore be logically concluded that the feelings of William toward France still bear the impress of his notorious ill will toward us." The article concludes as follows: "We ought to be more watchful, for Germany pursues her anti-French policy with remarkable tenacity, and it is always the Anglo-French understanding that is aimed at."

Jean Jaures, in the Humanite, says: "When the Czar accepted the invitation, and thus resigned himself to the wounding and disquieting of Great Britain, he entered into a sort of alliance with Germany, and those of our politicians who have not reckoned on the possibility of a Russo-German understanding have been building imaginary edifices on the sand."

Oil Blas gives an account of the interview between M. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, and Premier Rouvier. It says that M. Witte told the Premier of the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. Rouvier received the information with marked coldness. Witte began to plead extenuating circumstances, namely, that it was the German Emperor who had taken the initiative, and that the Czar had no ground for refusing.

He declared that, according to his sovereign's view, the meeting indicated no change in the relations of France and Russia, and that he had been authorized to make this assurance in the clearest and most formal manner. Rouvier, in reply, confined himself to observing that the interview placed more opportunity at some other time. He added that the Czar, had doubtless, been guided by grave reasons, of which he alone was competent to judge.

Prime Minister Rouvier had another conference, lasting an hour, with M. Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, to-day.

LONDON, July 25.—Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. deny the St. Petersburg report that the firm is to construct shipbuilding works at Riga for the Russian Government.

Among the latest guesses as to the object of the meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar is one that the former sought to obtain the contract for the building of the Riga works for Germans, possibly in return for a German loan.

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